

THE STATE CAPITAL.

FIGHTING OVER THE IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

The Impachment Witnesses—Arrests on Grave Suspicion—Crews Want to Clear his Skirts in the Kerrigan Matter, &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 22. A heavy fight is anticipated to-morrow, in the House, on the motion to reconsider the vote concerning the adjournment on the 15th of March.

The sergeant-at-arms has returned from the up-country, having summoned all the witnesses for the impachment.

Three men and one woman, all colored, have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the several murders which have been committed near the city lately.

Crews has made an affidavit denying any complicity with Kerrigan or his men.

GOSSIP FROM COLUMBIA.

Disruption of the Republican Party—Its Cause—A Serious Condition of Affairs—A Band of Plunderers—The Treasury is Empty—A Discovery—The Charleston Senatorial Election—The Impachment of Judge Vernon—Affairs in Union and Spartanburg—Militia Arms Removed, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, January 22. At no time since its organization has the Republican party of the State been so near disruption as it is now.

Leading intelligent Republicans, and the most prominent officials, view with both alarm and disgust the evidences of dishonesty and demoralization which exist on every hand, because they see no means of relief.

The brazen effrontery of power has penetrated all of the departments, and the mere weight of combined impudence is made to carry or conceal measures, the only object of which is the distribution of public money among the organized rings.

Certain men, using the influence obtained over individuals during the last two years, have established a partnership of crime, and there is not a member of the firm who dares withdraw or oppose the leader, because of the threats of exposure.

This is the secret of their success in blotting out the footprints of the land commission and in concealing the whereabouts of seventy thousand out of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, appropriated to pay the expenses of the Legislature.

They control white-washing committees, hide the testimony of facts and figures, and when necessary to effect their purpose, cover official reports with the garb of palpable falsehood.

There is no help for it. The Governor is powerless, and his veto can be overridden by either House, while public opinion, even from a Republican standpoint, has no more influence upon the situation than a breath of air upon an Egyptian pyramid.

These men stand there alone, uncontrollable and unmovable by anything but cash.

The above are the sentiments expressed by a leading member of the Republican party—a man whose voice was heard in the late canvass who came into the State in 1865, and from that hour has zealously labored with all his strength to elevate the condition of the colored people, secure a recognition of their civil and political rights, and make practical reconstruction a success.

Still honest and outspoken as a Republican, he sees, as do many of his colleagues, the handwriting of party suicide on the wall, and the utter ruin of the State, should these disgraceful things continue.

This gentleman added at the close of his conversation, that he hoped God would cause his tongue to cleave to the roof of his mouth, if he ever again espoused the election of such a class of men as now hold the reins of power.

It is a SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The battle line is drawn between honesty and corruption; between intelligent rule and ignorant supremacy, and with the latter hedged in by entrenchments which seem almost impregnable, there is little prospect of a change of affairs.

poned by his resignation. Four out of five of the managers on the part of the House have signified their willingness that his resignation should be accepted, and it only rests with the Senate to indicate a similar disposition to save thousands of dollars to the State.

Unless certain senators press the old man to the wall, either to gratify political malice or achieve personal notoriety, the object they seek, namely, his removal, may be achieved by half a dozen words.

In the House, Joe Crews himself, who has been the head and front of the opposition to Judge Vernon, desires peace and a speedy settlement of the whole matter. He says that as the election is over, and the turbulent waters have begun to subside, he is heart and hand in favor of any reasonable policy that will establish kind relations among all classes of the people.

Hence it was that he moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill to declare martial law in the counties of Union and Spartanburg.

General Anderson, the chief of the National Guard of the State, has just returned from the above counties, and reports that they are in a state of quiet. He conferred freely with leading citizens in both places, and from them received assurances that, if let alone, they themselves can and will control the discordant elements.

While admitting and regretting the presence of a few reckless men who disregard law and human life, they refuse to communities to be held responsible for the outrages which have been committed. It is needless to say that the temper of the people of the whole up-country is opposed to the presence of colored militia, or the existence of martial law, and General Anderson fully coincides with those discreet Republican members of the Legislature who have advised, for certain good reasons, that such a monstrous and inflammatory policy as that proposed shall not be adopted.

General Anderson, by virtue of his authority, has taken charge of all arms belonging to the militia in Union. The following is his order: By order of Major-General C. L. Anderson: It is hereby directed that all arms, accoutrements and ammunition issued to companies of Captain Alexander Walker and Captain Dou Redd, of the N. G. State of South Carolina, be turned in forthwith to the sheriff, Phillip Dunn, who will receipt for the same.

Dr. Reed, Captain Company. Witnesses: W. A. Bolt, Trial Justice. The Unionville Times thinks that "this action of Gen'l Anderson will do more to restore peace and good will among all classes of our people than ten thousand militia or a dozen garrisons of United States troops.

Coupled with the excellent appointments just made by the Governor, we see no reason why harmony and mutual good feeling should not exist." MARTIAL LAW. This question, however, is still a bone of contention in the House of Representatives.

On Friday and Saturday, an angry discussion took place, and it will be resumed on Wednesday. Mr. Warren Wilkes, an independent member from Anderson, one of the most eloquent speeches on the subject that has been delivered in the Legislature since the war.

He reviewed the situation critically, and in a spirit which commanded the approval of the extreme Republican on the floor; gave to both races their due share of praise and blame.

He alleged that one-half of the troubles of the country were due to ignorant, corrupt and unwise trial justices and other officers of the law, who failed to perform their duty with impartiality and promptness, and expressed the belief that when the best men of both races were chosen to fill public stations, prejudice would yield to a common sense view of the situation, and permanent peace be established.

Martial law, he said, was not a remedy for the existing difficulties, while the statute books were filled with laws that only awaited execution, and the law must be executed by men who have the confidence of the people.

The discussion of this delicate subject, and the threat of the militia power, has doubtless been the cause of the sudden declaration of State bonds in New York. It is stated that they are down to fifty—a reason, probably, why Klumpson can borrow no more money. The prevailing impression among well informed members of the Legislature, of both parties, is that the bill will die a natural death.

DAISY. WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING. How Hubbard Came to be Shot—A Blunder in the Recent Message of the Governor—The Martial Law Debate—Proceedings in the Impachment, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, January 21. THE AFFAIRS HUBBARD. No one was surprised yesterday to hear that the detested Hubbard was shot. The affair, however, created some excitement, a crowd of about two hundred people filling the street where the affray took place.

It seems that, for some considerable time, no little bad blood has existed between the chief and Dr. Geiger, of this city, on account of matters of a private nature. Hubbard has threatened several times to horsewhip the Doctor, and yesterday, as they were passing in the vicinity of Greenfield's buildings, the latter cried out to him, signifying his readiness to receive that corn-bread then and there.

Words followed words, and they approached each other, the Doctor having a pistol in his hand ready for use. Hubbard sprang like a cat upon his antagonist, and endeavored to plant his arms in the struggle the pistol was discharged, the ball passing through Hubbard's side and making a slight wound.

Pope and A. C. Haskell to appear in his behalf. Whipple announced Gen. H. P. Worthington and Col. R. B. Elliott as counsel on the part of the managers.

FURTHER TIME ASKED FOR. Mr. Pope asked for further time to answer the charges brought against the respondent, as the charges were numerous, and the warrants had not been served within the past three days. The witnesses also were at a distance.

PLEA "NOT GUILTY." Mr. Whipple requested, and it was allowed, that the articles be read and the judge be put upon his arraignment and make a plea. He did so, and then read a lengthy one, which, separately, the judge pleaded "not guilty," reserving the right to put in a plea on Tuesday next.

COMPENSATION OF WITNESSES. Mr. Pope inquired whether the witnesses of the respondent would not stand upon the same footing as the witnesses summoned by the State, as to pay? The respondent was not a wealthy man. He desired to be informed on this point, and the committee agreed to that effect to the sense of the Senate.

LESLIE VS. CORBIN AGAIN. Leslie replied to Corbin: "The attorney who has been in the habit of practicing before the trial justices of the State, might insist upon a strict enforcement of the rule; but this was a different case. The defendant is merely arraigned here formally, not as a culprit. It is in the nature of a preliminary proceeding, and I am more interested in showing that he is not guilty than in convicting him. The man is poor; he has no money, as every senator knows, to expend for this purpose. I would be glad to help to summon him, but I would prefer that he be innocent, and I would vote the expense necessary, because it would accord with my feelings and sense of propriety. I am very much interested in the case, and I would look into it as a matter of justice, and I would try to get it on the part of the Senate to refuse. I offer."

Mr. Corbin again opposed the proposition. He thought that the State in the contra-victory position of presenting and defending at the same time. He thought his client (Leslie) entirely innocent, and he would prefer that he be innocent, and I would vote the expense necessary, because it would accord with my feelings and sense of propriety. I am very much interested in the case, and I would look into it as a matter of justice, and I would try to get it on the part of the Senate to refuse. I offer."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

CONGRESS AGAIN ON THE SOUTHERN WAR PATH.

A New Investigation into the Condition of the South.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

The committee appointed under Morton's resolution to investigate the condition of affairs in the South, of which Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, propose to go to work in a few days. They will issue a number of subpoenas to prominent men South who are supposed to be cognizant of alleged outrages recently committed there.

Among them will be Governor Holden, of North Carolina; Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and Governor Davis, of Texas. It is the intention to make a report before the close of the session if possible.

In the mass of documents from Governor Holden recently submitted to the Senate, is a letter from Colonel Hunt, who, in July 1870, was assigned to command of the District of North Carolina. He says, under date of Fort Adams, R. I., January 2, 1871, alluding to inquiries as to murders and outrages committed by disloyal organizations, for political purposes, that he heard of none such while he was in the State.

Of those which occurred previous to his assuming command, that which created the most excitement was the murder of Mr. Stevens, a State senator. He adds: "Evidence of the existence of such organizations in both political parties was produced. Nearly all the cases inquired into proved, however, that other than political purposes were effected through the facilities afforded by these organizations, whose machinery was used to punish theft, burglary, assaults to women and other offences in no way connected with politics; in fine, their principal business seemed to be to do the work usually performed by regulators and vigilance committees. The crimes were bad enough in themselves, but in the bitterness of party feeling they were greatly exaggerated and misrepresented, and attributed to the political parties as such."

To what extent murders and outrages were committed for political purposes, I am not in a position to state, for when the Legislature passed laws to punish the members of secret organizations, they were, to a great extent, if not wholly dissolved, and this was before I assumed command of the district."

It appears that the announcement that stamps need not be affixed to renewals of insurance policies was unauthorized. The Treasury Department has advised that Mexico has extended the free zone forty miles back from the Rio Grande. Revenue officers raided into the mountains of Tennessee and destroyed 150,000 gallons of whiskey mash.

The majority of the Senate Judiciary committee will report in favor of Hill, but against Miller, for seats from Georgia. The allegation of political disability is made against Miller. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. Grant to be Attacked by a New Grade of Office-seekers—The War Among the Virginia Radicals—Negro Delegations on the Rampage—Another Investigating Committee, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, January 18. The administration is about to encounter a difficulty, which the President never thought within the limits of reason, and which the dominant politicians in the Radical organization have persistently scouted as a libel upon the strength of the party. It is no more or less than the serious work of providing bread and butter for the brigade of Radical members of the House, who have been either the victims of Democratic majorities, or have been made to stand aside by ungrateful constituencies in favor of newer statesmen.

Every man who goes out wears, in imagination, the laurels of long and earnest support of President Grant. They have vaulted his greatness from the stump and from their seats in the House of Representatives and Senate, with amazing indifference to actual facts, and now that they are to be thrust into the cold world, shorn of legislative emoluments, they ask for "justice." This condition of matters is dreaded by the party leaders, as they know it will culminate in angry dissensions. If these individuals must have office, somebody must be turned out. Grant has been rather unconcerned over their coming miseries, but is waking up to the serious situation. His friends think the best solution of the trouble will be to let those who have failed to be re-nominated take care of themselves, trusting more to showing favors to those coming in than to taking care of "dead ducks."

There has been much solicitude in political circles over Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia, and now the Radical representatives in Congress, from Virginia, are exhibiting their alarm about the future of that State. They have frequently asserted that the President had intended to send a military force to that State to suppress the Old Dominion keeping step to Radical music were in the highest extent flattering; but within a few weeks they are wavering in their faith, and some of them are expressing disgust with the political party and want to retire. A relentless fight, which gives signs of long continuance, has disgusted those who sought to keep it together, and had so bothered the office-seekers that they almost loathe the sight of a Virginia Radical.

Another little feature telling upon the harmony so necessary to political triumphs, who are continuous in their prosecution of the war against the amelioration of their race. They want Congress to give their people that rule and section of land which romancing carpet-baggers have time and again, previous to elections, assured them they would be granted. They want that or its equivalent; they want equality in the public schools; they want, in fact, all legislation directed entirely towards their own people, and will never rest, nor let the administration, until they have secured more than is given them by the States.

The negroes of every Southern State are represented here, though in the greater number of cases the delegates are probably self-appointed. They are powerful with importance, though not with influence. The Executive Mansion is visited on every convenient occasion, and an interview is sometimes accorded. Considerable amusement still is manifested over the Palatiffian tales of that Georgia supervisor, whose name it is impossible to write correctly without the use of the Polish alphabet. His contradiction of the rampant Ku-klux stories, after the yarns he had related to harrow up the souls of department clerks and negro congressmen, has hurt the Polish superstitious in the estimation of his political friends. Having circulated these atrocities, they think he should have stuck to his Munchausenisms for the credit of the party. He will be good material to furnish an office for a retiring Congressman.

I am reminded of the fact that that very good opener of oysters, George T. Downing, recently took in the restaurant at the capital, in making arrangements to leave this city for Richmond, where he designs to run against Porter for Congress. George has no gratitude and will run against Porter, the meanest panderer to negro passions in the House of Representatives, with as muchunction as he would against any one. He is crazy to take his seat beside Jeff Long, Rainey and DeLarge; and while he goes to Richmond ostensibly to open oysters—perhaps his real game is to come to Congress, an event not possible, for the white Radicals will refuse to endorse him.

Some time ago the President was advised to recommend the reconstruction over again of the South, and it is understood had prepared a message with that end in view, but acting upon the advice of friends, changed his mind; but, as has recently been observed, sent in a number of "outrages" which have been in the possession of the War Department. Upon this message the attempt is being made to collect testimony in support of this theory, and plant anew the military government. The discussion upon the matter affords an excellent opportunity for carpet-bag Congressmen to dye their loyalty over again, and while there is room to doubt that the States which have been admitted will be thrust out of the Union to take their chances anew, it yet gives strength to the impression that at this session of Congress there will be no such measure adopted as general amnesty. The country takes shape a resolution offered by Senator Morton, which will have, in all probability, appeared in the telegraphic dispatches to the News long before this reaches you. The resolution has the sanction of the President, and is a resolution of Senator Sawyer, in remarking upon the question, said he supposed it would be admitted that there was a disturbed condition of things in the South, and was, as usual, with the Radicals in the South, very willing to pronounce the Democratic party responsible for the ills that are alleged to exist. He made the usual assertion that the white people of the South were responsible and to sides with those who want to "investigate."

ELK RIDGE. NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT. NEW YORK, January 21.—Bank Statement: Loans have increased over \$1,500,000; specie decrease nearly \$250,000; deposits decrease over \$1,750,000; legal tenders decrease over \$750,000. SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. The Bremen steamer Hanover, finding French cruisers off Havana, returned. The receipts by the German Consul-General at New York, for the German wounded and families of the dead, aggregate over \$400,000. Judge W. B. Chilton, Grand Master of the Alabama Masons, is dead. The Legislature and Supreme Court adjourned in consequence. The steamship Alaska sailed from New York on Saturday for Hong Kong, via the Suez Canal, with quite a number of passengers, including a number who will sail around the world. The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill increasing taxes from forty to sixty cents on the hundred dollars. This increase falls short of meeting the State's obligations. The steamer Robert Lowe has returned to St. John's, driven from the vicinity of the cable breaks by floating ice. It is thought impossible to repair the cables before spring. The North German Lloyd's Company has directed for the present that the departures of their steamers, as well from New York as from Bremen, shall take place but once in each fourteen days. The next departure from New York will be made by the Deutschland on the 28th January, by the Donau on the 11th of February, and by the Hermann on the 25th of February, and on every alternate Saturday thereafter until further notice. For the present, therefore, a fortnightly mail only will be made up for conveyance to Germany by the Bremen steamers. Rudolph has beaten Garner, at New York, a six-hundred point French carom game of billiards. ALL ABOUT THE STATE. At an election held in Waltham, on the 16th inst., the following were elected: Clerk for the town, John Ansel; Wardens, H. C. Rochan, A. Brebeck, H. Stucke, H. W. Pieper, G. M. Tarborough, M. Winkler. The Atlanta Intelligencer announces the death of Major John H. Steele, for many years connected with the journalism of our sister State. He had been on the editorial staff of the Intelligencer for more than ten years, and during that time he had gained the character of an able, high-toned and dignified journalist. In his death the craft has lost one of its best members. Major Steele was a brother of Mrs. Judge Munro, of Union, in this State. The jury that returned the verdict over the body of Bryant Bailey returned the following verdict: "That the death of the said Bryant Bailey was occasioned by a gun-shot wound and a fracture of the skull, inflicted by some person or persons to the jurors known, now named, and that the said Bailey was shot on Monday night the 19th of January, at a place in Cheraw; it proved to be the gin-house of Mr. D. Quilly, which, with the screw and about eight bales of cotton, were destroyed. The fire was caused by the accidental upsetting of a candle in the cotton by one of Mr. Q.'s sons, several of whom slept in the building. One of his sons narrowly escaped perishing in the flames." IN THE WRONG SHOP. [From the Cincinnati Times.] A young man from the country to whom a friend in this city had lent a watch, had made a mistake in the place the other night, and strayed into the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Vine, about Fifth, where evening exercises were to be held. Handing his watch to a man who happened to be standing at the head of the stairs (greatly to the latter's amazement,) the young man took a seat among the audience. He was not familiar with theatres and had never been in a theatre, but he had a notion that it would coincide at all with his idea of what a temple of the drama should be. There was a very little stage and no scenery to speak of. While he was wandering over this, the assembly began singing a hymn, which increased his astonishment. He had never heard of theatrical entertainments being opened with music of that kind. Turning to a man sitting by his side, he inquired, pointing to a group of ladies who were singing, "which of them is the Chapman Sisters?" The man only stared at him in silence. Then this sweet youth asked another man in front of him, "you get name of a man who had written 'Bishop who?' was the reply; 'no bishop here.'" A sudden suspicion flashed through the brain of the young man. "Alas! this Wood's Theatre!" he exclaimed. "What do you mean, young man?" was the stern reply. "Are you a fool? This is the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian Association!" The young man from the country was next seen hurrying for the man he had given his ticket to, but he didn't succeed. The ticket taker, with a commendable desire to shield a young man from the contaminations of the theatre, had probably taken the ticket and gone himself.

THE DOOMED CITY.

MORE GERMAN SUCCESSSES IN ALL QUARTERS.

Desperate and Repeated, but Unavailing Sorties of the Paris Garrison—The Foreign Legations not Allowed to Leave—Defeat of Bourbaki and the Army of the North.

VERSAILLES, January 17.

There has been a silence of twenty-four hours, except an occasional boom from Fort Valerien. The fire has been slack during the past three days. A parlementaire came from Paris on the 16th. His object is secret. It is rumored the Germans have agreed to four days armistice. This seems the only possible way of accounting for the almost total cessation of firing. Rumors insist that the German force was unequal to German expectations. It is stated a general attack will be organized to-morrow, to include St. Denis and Valerien. A sortie took place on the 16th, and, after two hours fighting between Forts de l'Est and Aubervilliers, the French were repulsed. Both sides incurred severe losses. It is said Trochu has decided to commence a series of sorties on the 20th, to continue incessantly unless there is peace on French terms. Mont Rouge was active on the 16th, and great firing on the 16th; several sorties on the 16th. Thirty unwounded Mobles were found frozen in the woods before Mendoz.

LATER.—Overtures of some kind are certain, but there is good reason to believe they have failed. Bombardment, with increased violence, will commence at once. Favre has asked for safe conduct through the German lines to attend the conference at London. All ministers of diplomatic corps remaining in Paris, with the exception of the American minister, have applied to the Prussian military authorities for permission to withdraw from the city, but their request has been refused.

VERSAILLES, January 19. The Germans have had twenty-two batteries available against Paris for the past three days. However, the bombardment has slackened, and for the past twenty-four hours entirely ceased. It is believed negotiations looking to peace are pending. Later news has been received that on the 12th, of Vigor, Spain, the Prussian corvette Augusta ran down a French gunboat, and four officers and twenty-six of the crew were captured.

It is said Gambetta has asked Palladines to resume command of the army of the Loire. VERSAILLES, January 20. The bombardment of the defenses of St. Denis and Aubervilliers has commenced. The Mendoz batteries have been advanced, and are firing into D'Issy, together with St. Cloud batteries, and have made a great breach in the stone wall, and some of the embrasures are choked with debris from the parapet. Last night the pioneers opened the second parallel towards D'Issy, and batteries have been placed there which will soon reduce D'Issy to a heap of ruins.

The French are erecting new batteries in front of Valerien. The Bavarian, Wurtemberg and Saxon batteries bombarded the whole of last night, the northern, eastern and southeastern front of the forts replying belatedly. Bourbaki's Defeat. LONDON, January 20. General Bourbaki, after two days' fighting, crossed the Lissanne, six miles below Belfort. General Von Werder receiving reinforcements, a great battle was fought on the 17th, which resulted in a decisive repulse of the French, who are now retreating. The German loss in three battles was 4900, and that of the French 7800. No guns were captured by the Germans, and but few prisoners.

The Belgian Government has discovered a conspiracy to arm the French prisoners in Belgium and march them into France. German guns have been dismounted by the new French batteries in front of Paris. King William, in a dispatch to the Queen, congratulates her upon the repulse of Bourbaki in the east, and states that he is now retreating. He adds: "The bombardment of Paris continues with good results."

A balloon landed in Belgium upon Paris 18th. The bombardment was causing considerable damage, but the fire was easily extinguished. Some mills for grinding corn were damaged, causing a scarcity of meal. Three hundred shells fell in Longwy. The Prussians claim to have provisions to the middle of March. The Prussians have captured French positions on the Swiss frontier. The inhabitants are flying into Switzerland. Severe skirmishing is reported in French Comte. The French claim the advantage. General Von Glumer threatens that his vanguard is in pursuit of Bourbaki's retreating army.

Paris advises report eighteen deaths from bombardment to-day, and fifteen on Friday. A Berlin correspondent of the London Telegraph writes that Bernstorff is ordered to leave the conference if a discussion arises upon the war with France. Only the Polish members of the Prussian Diet dissent from congratulatory resolutions to the National Guards. Proclamations had, therefore, been issued from the County and State above named, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in Wall-terboro', within forty days from the date hereof; and if you fall judgment will be taken against you. HENDERSON & BERNE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

THE WORKING CHRISTIAN.—Organ of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina—is now a permanent enterprise of this city. The paper has obtained a wide circulation, and is one of the best mediums for advertising in the State. It is to be enlarged to eight pages on the 1st of January, and many thousand copies issued. Business men are solicited to send in their cards and other advertisements if they wish to get such notices before the thousands that would not otherwise see them. Address WORKING CHRISTIAN, Charleston, S. C., or call at the Editor's office, No. 15 Beale street, dec-9

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. We kindly victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves. jan20-tms2da

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER, DR. HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL kills all pain in two minutes. Cancers, Erysipelas, and Old Sores, cured in 48 hours by DR. HASKELL'S GARBOLIC OIL. For sale at retail by G. W. ALMAR, F. O. J. LUEN, E. S. BURNHAM, W. T. LITTLE & CO., M. H. COLLINS & CO., ALFRED RAULI, M. D., GRAM & SCHWARTZ, AL. W. A. SKRINE, E. H. KILLERS, M. D., and at wholesale by DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, sole Agents for South Carolina. nov11-tms2da

LETTERS from Paris state that after the cold weather had set in severely in that city, lively attacks were made upon the sparrows, not only by boys equipped with nets and pop-guns, but by grown up men, armed with muskets being to the National Guards. Proclamations had, therefore, been issued against the National Guards partaking in this sport for wasting the public powder. It is also stated that the three sparrows in the Garden of Plants had been sold to a butcher for \$4000.

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Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SOUTH CAROLINA, from New York, are notified that she will discharge cargo TO-DAY at Pier No. 2, Union Wharf. Goods unloaded for at sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk and expense unless otherwise notified. W. M. A. COURTEY, Agent. jan23-1

IN RE MCCARTHY & ROY, BANKRUPTS.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: A meeting of the creditors of the said MCCARTHY & ROY, and the individual members of the said Firm, will be held at the office of J. L. B. BOATWRIGHT, Esq., Registrar in Bankruptcy, No. 72 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., on the 27th day of January, 1871, at 12 M., to hear the report of the Assignee, and to determine all matters preparatory to the adjustment of a dividend. FRED. J. SMITH, Assignee. jan23-1

ANY BILLS DUE BY THE STEAMER PILOT BOY must be presented for payment at our offices without delay. J. D. AIKER & CO., No. 1 Central Wharf. jan23-mw2b

DR. W. M. C. BAYNE HAS REMOVED his office to No. 96 BROAD STREET, second door west of Courthouse. jan23-mw2b

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 15 Beale street, New York. jan23-mw17f

A MORNING VISIT.—MRS. GRAM.—Kate, where is your mother, this morning? Kate.—She is in the kitchen making mince pie. Mrs. G.—Why, Kate, you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate.—Oh, yes; she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here she sent for a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and she says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some, but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell my mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate;